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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/086,103	02/27/2002	Nina Lewis	270/074	2757
23639	7590	09/01/2004	EXAMINER	
BINGHAM, MCCUTCHEN LLP THREE EMBARCADERO, SUITE 1800 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-4067			NGUYEN, CAM LINH T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2171	

DATE MAILED: 09/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/086,103

Applicant(s)

LEWIS ET AL.

Examiner

CamLinh Nguyen

Art Unit

2171

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ✓
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/8/04 & 10/31/03. ✓
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 – 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen et al (U.S. 6,178,511) in view of Prasanta Behera (U.S. 6,535,879).

◆ As per claim 1, 22, 43,

Cohen discloses a method for managing user schemas in a distributed computing system, comprising:

- “Creating a first global user identification for a first user” See Fig. 10, col. 8, lines 41 – 46, 63 – 67. The first global user identification corresponds to user A’ identification.
- This is the global identification because the information about the user (Personal Key manager) is stored in a global database (col. 4, lines 61 – 64, col. 5, lines 16 – 21)
- “Creating a second global user identification for a second user” See Fig. 10, col. 8, lines 41 – 46, 63 – 67. The second global user identification corresponds to user B or X’ identification.
- “Creating a local user schema at a network node” the local user schema corresponds to the information that stored in a second database, called Configuration Information Manager (CIM) (See col. 5, lines 22 – 27). The content of CIM is described in col. 5, lines 59 – col. 6, lines 7.

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- “ Mapping the first global user identification to the local user schema” See Fig. 7 - 8, col. 7, lines 11 – 17.
- “ Mapping the second global user identification to the local user schema” See Fig. 7 - 8, col. 7, lines 11 – 17.
- “When the first user logs into the network node, assigning the local user schema to the first user with a first user role; when the second user logs into the network node, assigning the local user schema to the second user with a second user role”

Cohen does not clearly disclose that assigning the local user schema to the user with user role. Cohen teaches that the CIM includes the application type, and specific information that can be used to allow that user to access the information. Cohen also teaches that the PKM is mapped to a set of remote procedure calls on each client machine. Those remote procedure calls have different protection levels and different properties (col. 9, lines 24 – 28, Cohen).

However, Behera, on the other hand, discloses a method for access control via properties system that stored the access schema/role associated with an Access control List (See col. 4, lines 45 - 46).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the CIM data of Cohen to include the access schema as described in Behera invention because the teaching would provide more security in protecting the data using different roles for different users.

- “ Wherein the first user and the second user have different privileges on the network node” see col. 3, lines 38 – 45, Behera.

◆ As per claim 2, 23, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:

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- “The method of claim 1 in which the first and second global user identifications are stored in a directory” col. 11, lines 54 – 56, Cohen.
- ◆ As per claim 3, 24, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “The method of claim 2 in which the directory comprises a LDAP directory” See col. 3, lines 9 – 30, Behera.
- ◆ As per claim 4, 25, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “The method of claim 1 in which the network node is a database server” See Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 60 67, Cohen.
- ◆ As per claim 5, 26, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “The method of claim 1 in which a data object maps the first global user identification to the local user schema” See Fig. 7 - 8, col. 7, lines 11 – 17, col. 9, lines 24 – 28, Cohen.
- ◆ As per claim 6 - 7, 27 – 28, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “The method of claim 5 in which the data object specifically maps only the first global user identification to the local user schema” Because this process is applied for a single user, therefore, the data object specifically maps only the first global user identification to the local user schema.
- ◆ As per claim 8 - 9, 29 – 30, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “The method of claim 5 in which the data object potentially maps multiple users to the local user schema”, “The method of claim 8 in which the data object maps based upon a partial identification of the users” See col. 4, lines 40 – 44, Behera.
- ◆ As per claim 10 – 11, 31 – 32, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:

- “ The method of claim 5 in which the data object maps based upon a specific computer node”, “The method of claim 10 in which the data object resides in a directory beneath an associated server object” See col. 6, lines 38 – 42, Cohen.
- ◆ As per claim 12 - 13, 33 – 34, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “ The method of claim 5 in which the data object maps based upon a domain”, “The method of claim 12 in which the data object resides beneath a domain object” See col. 4, lines 52 – 53, 64 – col. 5, lines 2, Cohen.
- ◆ As per claim 14, 35, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “ The method of claim 1 in which the first user role and the second user role are different” See col. 3, lines 38 – 45, Behera.
- ◆ As per claim 15, 36, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “ The method of claim 1 in which privileges associated with the local schema are assigned to the first and second users” See col. 4, lines 45 – 46, Behera.
- ◆ As per claim 16, 37, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “ The method of claim 1 in which an entry-level mapping object maps a specific user and in which a sub tree-level mapping object potentially maps multiple users based upon a partial match of user identifications, wherein the entry-level mapping object takes precedence over the sub tree-level mapping object” See Fig. 6, Behera.
- ◆ As per claim 17, 38, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:
 - “ The method of claim 1 in which an server mapping object and a domain mapping object both map a user, wherein the server mapping object takes precedence over the domain mapping object” Fig. 6, col.4, lines 63 – col. 5, lines 4, Behera.

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◆ As per claim 18 - 19, 39 – 40, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:

- “ The method of claim 1 in which a record is maintained to track mappings to the local user schema that provides an audit trail corresponding to the first and second users. The method of claim 18 in which the record distinguished between mappings for the first and second users” See fig. 5, Cohen.

◆ As per claim 20 – 21, 41 – 42, the combination of Cohen and Behera disclose:

- “ The method of claim 1 further comprising the act of creating a local mapping at the network node, in which the first user is mapped to the local schema only if the local mapping does not contain a mapping for the first user” See col. 5, lines 6 – 67, Cohen.
- The method of claim 1 further comprising the act of creating a non-shared schema at the network node, the local user schema being a shared schema at the network node, in which the first user is mapped to the shared schema only if the first user is not mapped to the non-shared schema” See col. 5, lines 49 – 58, Cohen.

Conclusion

1. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Jenkins et al (U.S. 6,678,682) discloses a method for enterprise access management control.
- Child et al (U.S. 6,556,995) discloses a method to provide global sign-on for ODBC based database applications.
- Kao et al (U.S. 6,651,168) discloses an authentication framework for multiple authentication processes and mechanisms.

- Kao et al (U.S. 6,275,944) discloses a method for single sign on using configuration directive with respect to target types.
- Fang et al (U.S. 6,240,512) discloses a single sign-on mechanism having master key synchronization.
- Fang et al (U.S. 6,243,816) discloses a single sign-on mechanism personal key manager.

2. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CamLinh Nguyen whose telephone number is 703 - 305-1951..

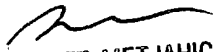
The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

From October 25, 2004, the Examiner can be reached at a new phone number: 571 – 272 – 4024.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Safet Metjahic can be reached on 308-1436. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LN


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